



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 418.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

### ECONOMY IN GAS.

SUGG'S FLAT FLAME BURNERS  
GIVE A  
SILENT WHITE FLAME  
AND EFFECT AN ECONOMY IN GAS OF  
30 per cent.,  
they can be readily attached to ordinary  
Gasoliers and Brackets.

SUGG'S NEWEST BURNERS with Artistic  
shades for DRAWING ROOM and DINING  
ROOM.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
Agents for Hongkong.

ARTISTIC PORCELAIN MENU  
STANDS.

HAND-ETCHED MENU AND NAME  
CARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [340]

## Insurances.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned as AGENTS for the above  
are prepared to accept RISKS on MER-  
CHANDISE by STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS  
from Hongkong, China, and Japan to all parts of  
the world.

For further information apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents. Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [393]

YANGTSZE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) ... Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE ... Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ... Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st ... Tls. 968,235.56  
March, 1883. [416]

DIRECTORS.  
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.  
C. LUCAS, Esq. W. M. NEVEREY, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents. Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [383]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED) ... \$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 60,000, EQUAL \$83,333.33.

RESERVE FUND ... \$70,852.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lee SING, Esq. Lee YAT LAU, Esq.

Lo YEOH MOON, Esq. Chu CHIK NYUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAVA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

FOR SALE.

PRICE \$1,000 ONLY.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE  
in MACAO, comprising BUNGALOW,  
with spacious FLOWER and VEGETABLE GAR-  
DEN, occupying a cool and healthy situation  
and commanding a magnificent view. Excellent  
spring water, and sea bathing only a few yards  
distant.

For Particulars, apply to  
NEVES & SOUZA,  
Pharmacia Lisbonense,  
Macao, 12th April, 1883. [354]

## Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

TO-MORROW EVENING,  
the 2nd June.

A RCHER'S SURPRISE  
PARTY."

MISS LILLY DE VERE.  
The Charming Versatile Actress, Premiere  
Burlesque and Danseuse Artist.

PROFESSOR HECTOR LACIE.  
The Premier Ventiloquist of the World in his  
Humorous Entertainment Entitled

"BEGONE DULL CARE,"  
INTRODUCING HIS WOODEN HEADED FAMILY  
(FIVE IN NUMBER).

MR. J. J. ARCHER  
IN HIS OLLIO OF NOVELTIES.

GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE,  
COMMENCING AT THREE O'CLOCK.

For which a Special Programme has been  
Arranged.

EVENING PERFORMANCE  
AT NINE O'CLOCK.

Box Plan open at the store of Messrs. KELLY  
& WALSH where Seats can be secured.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:  
Dress Circle and Stalls ... \$2.00.  
Pit ... \$1.00.  
Hongkong, 31st May, 1883. [417]

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.  
MR. JEHN ROSSELET is AUTHORISED  
to Sign Our Name per procurator from  
this date.

J. ULLMANN & Co.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1883. [389]

NOTICE.

MR. CARL F. STIEBEL will hold Our  
Power of Attorney and Sign the Name  
of OUR FIRM from this date.

DEETJEN & Co.  
Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [416]

NOTICE.

MR. F. STIEBEL will hold Our  
Power of Attorney and Sign the Name  
of OUR FIRM from this date.

DEETJEN & Co.  
Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [416]

NOTICE.

MR. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [7]

NOTICE.

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET  
No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
recently occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [7]

NOTICE.

TO LET.

FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New  
BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. Lot  
20, now roofed in and nearly completed, the  
property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIER.

For all information, apply to

BIRD & PALMER.

Queen's Road, Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the  
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late  
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has  
the honor to inform the community that he has  
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give  
lessons in Music, Singing and the Pianoforte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,  
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

NOTICE.

M. MOORE beg to recommend his

GOO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as unrivaled by any preparation  
ever produced for promoting the growth  
of the hair. The basis of this compound is  
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-  
pine Islands never use anything else for  
washing their hair; they are never found bald,  
and it is quite common to see the females with  
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using  
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will

NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public  
entirely confident that by its restorative pro-  
perties it will without fail arrest decaying  
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff  
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not  
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling  
properties it relieves the itching and fever of  
the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing  
their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to  
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to  
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any  
length of time in any vessel.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.

VARIETY STORE.

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1883. [321]

NOTICE.

LIVE TO SIX HUNDRED TONS  
C O K E

IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS.

COAL TAR IN BARRELS.

CHOW CHEW.

PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1883. [261]

FOR SALE CHEAP

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1883. [261]

FOR SALE CHEAP

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER  
MANUFACTURERS

JEWELLERS

REGON FINE SPARS AND LUMBER

ALWAYS ON HAND.

No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [414]

## Intimations.

## W. BREWER.

HAS JUST LANDED.

(o)

CIGARETTES:

SWEET CAPORAL, CAPORAL, FULL CAPORAL, STRAIGHT CUT, SULTANA with  
ENAMELLED MOUTHPIECE.

NEW CIGARETTE TOBACCO.

THE NEW PATENT CIGAR LIGHTER.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHS  
OF MRS. LANGTRY, COLORED AND UNCOLORED.

NEW GERMAN LIBRARY.

THE NEW PATENT AMERICAN AIR GUN.

GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG.

GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG.

WORLD OF SONG.

WALDTEUFEL'S ALBUM.

MUSICAL FAVORITE.

NEW ENGINEERING BOOKS, AND A QUANTITY OF AMERICAN NOVELTIES  
NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED.

W. BREWER,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1883. [303]

## Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship  
"OCEANIC" are hereby notified that their Goods are being  
landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at Wan-chi, from whence delivery may be  
obtained, on Countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 2nd  
proximo, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

F. E. FOSTER,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [1]

Intimations.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS

OR  
AERATED WATER.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW. [3]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1883.

The annexation of New Guinea by the Queensland Premier is, according to the *Sydney Bulletin*, the most remarkable event which has occurred on the other side of the equator during the last score of years, if the war between Chili and Peru be excepted. Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith has created a precedent for himself, a course which is said to be an attribute of great men. Never before has the Premier of a dependency assumed a title to annex. That has been an exercise of dominion which even Imperial authority has used with hesitation. Sir Thomas has coolly forced the hand of Mr. Gladstone. A weaker man would have commenced to work up an agitation; would have moved his local legislature to vote solemn addresses to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and would have supplicated the Governments of the other colonies to lend, by similar addresses, their moral support to his project. By this plan the whole affair would have dragged on for years. The Imperial Minister would have a hundred other things to occupy his attention, and would have been little inclined to run his party into any risk, such as a reopening of the much-vaed question of annexation which would have exposed it to, in the Parliament of Great Britain. It is well known that the Manchester school of politicians regard further acquisitions of territory by Great Britain with strong disfavour, and that party is potent in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. The only likely result of a movement so conducted would have been to advertise New Guinea as "unclaimed property," and to stir up some foreign Power to take advantage of the delays and vacillations of the British Government. Had such a course been pursued, it would have been the Italian, the Dutch, or the German flag which would have been the first to wave over New Guinea in token of annexation.

But Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith has spoken face to face with Secretaries of State, and it is an open secret that familiarity has had to his mind its proverbial effect. He was not smitten with awe. Earl Kimberley, ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, he held very cheap—an old-womanly sort of creature, not favoured by nature with a surpluse of intelligence, and not particularly well informed even with respect to the dependencies which are, officially, his special charge. In fact, Sir Thomas had measured himself with the grand old men and grand old women who fill historically splendid posts in the Imperial Government, and had reckoned them as being made of very ordinary clay, after all. In this respect he probably made no error.

It is extremely doubtful whether there are half a dozen of the men whose names resound through the Empire who could meet Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith on even terms as statesmen. It is not an Earl Kimberley or a Lord Granville who, had he been born the son of an Ayrshire plumber, could have forced his way into a position enabling him to add a province to the dominions of the Queen of England, and to grasp by a *tour de force* the powers which a Secretary of State, and even the Premier of Great Britain, would have faltered before assuming. It has cost Mr. Gladstone a war and a scandalous sacrifice of principle, and the country a sum of several millions, to annex Egypt. Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith coolly appropriates New Guinea, a territory which in a century may be worth far more than Egypt—with out expending a thousand sovereigns, sacrificing any principle, or creating any scandal whatever. If annexation be justi-

able at all, the exploit of the Queensland Premier is assuredly far more decent and creditable than that of the English Premier. We assume that Egypt is virtually annexed. No disinterested observer can attach any importance to the vacillating talk about relinquishing that conquest and withdrawing our troops at some vaguely indefinite future date.

But while granting that Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith has accomplished his *coup* with the audacity, decision, and dexterity which belong to genius, we are not prepared lightly to admit that the feat has been a desirable one. That it is a popular one must be conceded. The Governments of New South Wales of Victoria, and of South Australia, have, with a promptitude which seems to indicate enthusiasm, officially endorsed with their approval the remarkable proceeding of the Queensland Premier. The appropriation of New Guinea is probably as popular among the people of Australia as it is with the Governments. It tickles the national self-esteem. And in a modified degree the people of Great Britain are likely to be similarly affected.

There is little likelihood, therefore, that what has been done will be undone. The politicians of the old country are, judging by the tenor of cable advices, considerably staggered by the masterful fashion in which the Premier of a mere dependency has committed the Empire to a step unauthorised and scarcely premeditated by them. It is more than likely that they may feel somewhat affronted to have been "tied to Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith's chariot-wheels in the peremptory fashion he has adopted. But they must feel that they have been cornered. To haul down the flag which has been so demonstratively hoisted, would involve a necessity for declaring in the face of the world a policy which might have in the future large and very inconvenient consequences. Such a course would be equivalent to a declaration that the Empire had reached its limits, and that the days of territorial acquisition are gone for ever. To arrive at such a decision would demand quite as much deliberation as would have been required for concluding to authorise the annexation, had it been urged in the ordinary tedious fashion. Moreover, the expressions of chagrin and disappointment which the announcement of the annexation, by Queensland on behalf of Great Britain, have elicited from Italy and other Powers, afford evidence that the lowering of the Union Jack from its flagstaff in New Guinea would be but the signal for the hoisting of the Italian or other ensign. The most probable outcome of the mortification and resentment of Imperial Ministers at being tricked into playing the game of a Colonial Premier, will be that, a course already hinted at in the cablegrams will be attempted. The flag hoisted by order of Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith will not be hauled down, but a slap in the face will be administered to that too forward Colonial, by constituting New Guinea a Crown colony, and thus removing it from the management and control of the too audacious Australian. But even if this course be attempted, it is questionable whether it can be successfully carried out. Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith does not generally lead off in a game of this kind, unless he holds a strong hand, and has trump cards in reserve. He is quite capable of claiming to hold by the rigour of the Constitutional game, and of realising in a legitimate, but none the less effectual, way any attempt to snatch from him the stakes for which he has played.

Still, granting all this; the character of his feat remains to be considered. The responsibility of appropriating and colonising so vast a territory as Southern New Guinea, is enormous. The country is no unpeopled waste. It is populated pretty thickly by a native race of singular characteristics, who will have to be dealt with. The contact between these aborigines and white settlers will be precipitated by the annexation, and a mutual *modus vivendi* will have to be discovered and reduced to practice. The moral sense of the British people is too highly cultivated now-days for former methods to be tolerated. The rifles will not be admissible to solve the problem off hand. The difficulties ahead are enormous, and he would be a sanguine man who would pretend to predict the precise forms which these difficulties will take.

When one looks around for justification of the Queensland Premier's action, there is considerable embarrassment. The Earl of Darnley has officially declared that Her Majesty's Government have no information leading them to believe that any foreign Power contemplated stealing a march on Great Britain and anticipating our own country in the annexation just accomplished. Still, it was always possible that Italy, Germany, Holland, or even Spain might have produced a M'Ilwraith at any moment, and that New Guinea might have suddenly been appropriated as an appendage of any one of these countries. Holland has already assumed possession of the Northern half of the

island. The Dutch might have formally appropriated the other half at a day's notice. Spain is close at hand, in the Philippines.

The question has therefore to be considered whether it would have been desirable, or even tolerable, that any of these Nations should have established a colony in the immediate neighbourhood of the Australian continent? National sentiment will answer in the negative. But national sentiment is not necessarily reason. The vicinity of a settlement of any other European people would have its advantages as well as its disadvantages. The Dutch, for instance, are good neighbours, and expert managers of native races. But, on the other hand, the example originally set by England in Australia itself of inaugurating settlement by the creation of a penal establishment has been imitated on several occasions, and might be repeated in New Guinea. This, as the case of New Caledonia has taught us, would have been a real injury to us. And this furnishes the most potent argument in favour of annexation. To the contention that it would never do to permit a foreign Power to effect a lodgment so near our settlement, we attach no importance whatever. We must have neighbours on some side, far or near unless it be conceived that it is the mission and destiny of Britons to annex the whole globe. And if it be desirable to be separated from neighbours as widely as possible, it is a preposterous thing to cross the Straits and plant ourselves alongside of them, as has been done by annexing half of an island of which the remainder is already held by a foreign Power. We do not thus widen the interval—we narrow it, we abolish it altogether.

In lieu of remaining secluded in a sea-girt continent, we advance till merely an imaginary political line constitutes our frontier. Politically regarded, therefore, the annexation of New Guinea seems a mistake. It remains to be seen whether commercial considerations constitute a sufficient justification.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, May 31st.

OUR LATEST GENERAL.

It is positively stated that the Duke of Connaught has been appointed to the command at Meerut.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We note the arrival of Colonel Parnell, C. I. D., "The Buffs," by the French mail steamer *Asiatic*.

A REGULAR Lodge of Zetland, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Tuesday evening next, the 5th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.

We are informed by the Agents, Messrs. Russell & Co., that the Union Line steamer *Euphrates* left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 21st ultimo, and may be expected to arrive here on the 7th instant.

LEUNG AWA, a hawker, was brought before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of hawking conge without a license, and causing a nuisance at Cross-street yesterday. Michael James Adams, Inspector of nuisances, stated that at 4 p.m. yesterday he saw the defendant with a conger stall in Nullah Lane. The defendant was hawking conge without a license. The place in the neighborhood of the stall was in a filthy state. He cautioned him sometime ago about the necessity of procuring a license. The hawker was 50 cents, which he anted up, and advised to take out the necessary document.

A CORRESPONDENT kindly points out that the gallant commander of the French troops who met his death in the sordid strife from Hanoi on the 19th ulto, is erroneously described in our report of yesterday as Colonel instead of Commandant Rivière. The error's ours. The proper title of the unfortunate officer, who, we may state, belonged to the French navy, was Commandant, and his position in Tonquin was something akin to that held here by Commodore Cuming, with the addition that he was in supreme command in Hanoi over the military as well as the naval forces. As already stated Admiral Meyer has succeeded Commandant Rivière as commandant-in-chief.

TEANG TUNO ON, U' Akwi, and Wong Auk, unemployed servants, were charged before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of stealing from Mrs. M. Creel's residence, Room, No. 16 Victoria Barracks, property to the value of \$20 yesterday. Margaret Creel stated that she is the wife of a color-sergeant of "The Buffs." Although she had her things at the room mentioned, she lives at the North Barracks near the Murray Wharf. The key of the room had been in the possession of the wife of one of the other sergeants since Thursday last. The boy came to her with the key last Tuesday and informed her of the robbery, so she at once repaired to the Victoria Barracks and opened the room door. Everything appeared to have been ransacked, and the contents of her boxes lay in a confused state on the floor. Several articles of clothing were missing and also two China teapots. The windows and doors appeared untouched. The first defendant had been in her employ till last Saturday, when he was discharged. The other defendant she does not know. After a deal of evidence from Mrs. Hearn, Miss Mary Longbottom, a girl 7 years of age, and Detective Bullin, his Worship remanded the case till Thursday, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times* communicates the following intelligence:

Some trouble has again arisen on the Russo-Chinese frontier, in consequence of the impossibility of preventing the continual border raids of the population on both sides of the frontier. The Russians, it appears, have advanced five or six miles further into Chinese territory than they have any right to go according to the Kuldja Treaty, and negotiations have already been opened at Peking to induce the Chinese to accept this improved frontier line, in order that peace and security may be insured to the subjects of both countries. The Russians have discovered that the frontier line agreed to in the last treaty is not a thoroughly "scientific" one somewhere in the north-east of

John Worth, of England, a seaman on board the American ship *Great Admiral*, faced Mr. Wodehouse this morning to answer the charge of deserting from his ship yesterday. Worth admitted the charge and his Worship ordered the deserter seaman to be sent back to his ship.

W<sup>2</sup> (Amy Gazette) understand that Captain J. Farrow resumed charge of the Revenue Cruiser *Ling Feng* on the 27th instant vice Captain E. Cocker who has been appointed Coast Inspector for the Southern Light-houses, and we have much pleasure in congratulating Captain Cocker on his promotion.

BRAGO, Sir George! The abolition of "Agenda" is a feather in your cap. This semi-barbarous word was never heard of in Hongkong until Mr. Marsh and the rest of Mr. Bulkeley Johnson's "able men" assumed the reins of government. *Agenda* is a gauntlet; it smells of a pettifogging lawyer's office, and cheese and bread luncheons.

NG ALUK, a vehicle driver, was charged before Mr. Wodehouse with being on the wrong side of the road and damaging a chair and a lamp. The Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney-General, was complainant. John Lyons P.C. No. 3, stated that he was on duty yesterday in Queen's Road East. He saw the defendant going westward with his two-wheeler. The driver was moving on the wrong side of the road. He instructed the "ricksha" man to keep to the left, but on turning his back the Celestial went on the wrong side of the road when he collided with the hon. gentleman's chair and broke it. Mr. Ng Aluk was fined 50 cents, but as he could not ante up that sum he retired into the Model Establishment for a couple of days' rest.

WRITING on the subject of railway communication to the East and Far East Mr. Petherick says in the *Colonies and India*—The route, which I have studied for some years, is by way of Central Asia to the western borders of the Chinese Empire, thence descending the valley of the Brahmaputra through Assam, with branches to (1) Calcutta, (2) Saigon, and (3) Canton. By the route through Central Asia travellers will always be passing through a mild climate and clear atmosphere, while the after-voyage from Saigon, or from Singapore, will be through the Eastern Archipelago, surrounded by beautiful scenery, in one of the most delightful parts of the world, fanned by the "spicy breezes," where the lotus-eaters live, and where, in the words of the Laureate, "it is always afternoon." More than a third of this line is already constructed, and a further section is in progress. The middle section would be partly along the old caravan route traversed by Marco Polo and the merchants of the Middle Ages. Calcutta would be within eight or nine days of London, Hongkong and Saigon would be reached in the same time (though so much farther from the proposed terminus of the Euphrates route), Japan and Australia would be only a week farther on; Melbourne and Sydney, when the overland Australian line was completed, could be reached within nineteen days, a much shorter time than by either of Mr. Campbell's suggested routes. The recommendations for the Central Asian route are—that it is a world's route: England, France, Germany, Russia, India, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, are all interested in it. It passes, not through comparatively unpopulated districts like the Euphrates Valley and Syrian deserts, but through the most populous parts of the world, and opens up a highway to four hundred millions of people. It would carry us nearly to Japan and Australia (not requiring several changes which the Euphrates Valley line involves), one change only taking travellers for those countries, or, if via Australia, three for passengers to New Zealand.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Recreation Club was held in the Club Gymnasium yesterday evening when there was a good muster of members present, Mr. T. Jackson, the Chairman of the Committee, presiding. The balance sheet for the year was presented and showed a balance in hand of \$1,994.78; the balance last year was \$873.06. The Chairman stated that the financial affairs of the club were in a very flourishing condition, and also that the boats and bathhouse were in a satisfactory state and proposed that the accounts be adopted, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Jackson was unanimously re-appointed chairman of the committee. The Chairman alluded to the loss the Club had sustained by Dr. Clouth leaving the colony; as that gentleman had always taken a hearty interest in the Club, and no one worked harder for its welfare. He hoped the German community would find another representative to fill his place. Messrs. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, and H. R. Coombs were re-elected treasurer and secretary, respectively, and Messrs. Tripp and Lieut. Holme were re-elected members of the committee. Mr. Beatt being absent from the colony, and three new members were elected, viz., Messrs. Kultau, Isaac Hughe, and R. K. Leigh. Mr. Tripp strongly advocated making two classes of rowers so that green hands should not knock the slightly made race boats about; he said there should be an *a* and *b* class, and men should only be admitted among the former class when they could safely be trusted with a racing boat. He also condemned the practice some members indulged in of taking boats out for a whole afternoon. The boats were for practice, and if members wanted to do that kind of thing, they must keep private boats. Mr. G. D. Boning suggested that something should be done to the Gymnasium, especially to the floor, which was very hard and unfit for the place even with the use of mattresses. Rice husks had been used in Germany with very satisfactory results, and he recommended that the Gymnasium should have its floor laid about two feet thick with this material, which could be bought at from 50 to 70 cents a picul; so that the cost would be very slight. Mr. Lockhart said he was glad to find a member who took an interest in the Gymnasium, and he proposed that Mr. Boning should be added to the committee especially to look after the Gymnasium. Mr. Tripp seconded, and the motion was carried. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I shall propose one or two amendments to the Ordinance. The provision for the obtaining of registration by the submission of certain documentary evidence to the Colonial Secretary, and in section 13, to the Medical Board, but under the circumstances I think it would be more convenient if the Medical Board were substituted for the Colonial Secretary in sections 11 and 12. There will be an appeal in all cases, as provided by the Ordinance, to the Governor in Council, if any person applying shall not be satisfied with the decision of the Medical Board.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the bill was read a second time.

The Council then went into Committee.

In section 1<sup>st</sup> July it was inserted as the date of the commencement of the Ordinance.

Section 2, which provided that the Ordinance should not apply to Chinese practitioners confining their practice exclusively to Chinese patients, was referred to by the Colonial Treasurer who moved that the words "confining their practice exclusively to Chinese patients" be omitted.

He pointed out that there was a very large class of the poorer Portuguese who were attended almost entirely by Chinese doctors, who received very small sums for such attendance.

The prescription cost a few cents, and they paid a few cents more for the material, which they made up themselves. It would therefore be a distinct hardship to these people to take away from them the only available medical attendance which they had.

Without having the wholesale horror of Chinese doctors which some people had, he thought no one would go to a Chinese doctor who could get a better one, but still there were many who could not afford to do so, and in the interest of that class of Portuguese patients who could not afford to go to a European medical practitioner he would move the omission of the words as I have quoted.

This would move the Chinese doctor except those who could not afford to go to a European practitioner.

His Excellency—I can give my testimony to the contrary.

There are several Chinese doctors in Australia and some white men prefer them to European doctors. One very rich man told me a Chinese doctor saved his life after all the white doctors had given up his case.

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson—I think Chinese doctors should be altogether exempted from the operation of this bill. I do not see why I should not apply to a Chinese doctor if I like.

His Excellency—Like the eminent Australian I spoke of.

Mr. Johnson—I think the principle of *cavil* applies in such a case as this.

Mr. P. Hyde—I second the amendment, as I think the section as it stands would work great hardship.

The Attorney-General consenting, the clause was amended as proposed.

In regard to section 7 which provides that unregistered practitioners cannot recover charges, Mr. Johnson said he thought the public were entitled to so much protection as to enable them to know who of the medical practitioners were registered and who were not; if they chose to apply to an unregistered practitioner they took their chance.

That, however, in his opinion was all the protection the public were entitled to.

The provision in the section now before the Committee would be retrospective in its operation.

He could conceive a case in which a medical practitioner had been here for years

and might have required adequate experience to enable him to practise successfully, but who in his early days might not have taken the steps necessary to acquire the qualifications which the faculty at the present day supposed to be necessary, perhaps because they had a monopoly of them; and therefore he considered it was not right to make this ordinance retrospective in its effect.

The difference between registration and non-registration would enable the public to judge adequately of the qualifications of the medical men they went to for advice.

To do more than that would lead the Council into injustice, and he therefore thought an unregistered person ought not to be prosecuted for practising fees.

The Attorney-General suggested that the question of the retrospective effect of the ordinance ought to be dealt with afterwards, by a clause being added providing that it should not be retrospective in its effect, if the Council thought fit.

A discussion then took place as to whether unregistered persons should recover fees without regard to the bearing of the question on persons present at present practising.

The Chief Justice remarked that medical practitioners were not the only persons who were put under similar disqualifications to those contained in this ordinance. Wherever it had been thought necessary, by the Government or was generally

The Colonial Treasurer asked whether this bill did not simply leave the practitioners where they were. It was his impression that Dr. Ayres, for instance, could not secure his fees in a private case; and in my case, as a matter of fact, I never saw a doctor suing in a court.

Mr. F. B. Johnson did not think the Europeans in this colony stood in need of any special protection with regard to their engagement of doctors, who could exercise their own common sense, and, they chose deliberately, and under a system of registration, to engage a non-registered practitioner, he saw no reason why should they be prevented from exercising their faculties? He did not think it was any business of the state to take care of them, as this ordinance proposed to do. It would be better to treat them as possessing common sense in their choice of medical advisers, and as to the payment of doctors fees, the ordinary law of contract ought to prevail.

His Excellency—The hon. member is not a supporter of what is called paternal Government. If I understand aright this is a transcript of an Imperial Act.

The Attorney-General—The words are taken as nearly as possible from the Imperial Act.

Mr. F. B. Ryrie—Yes, but there you legislate for all nationalities and also for doctors of all nationalities.

Mr. F. B. Johnson—If the clause is not made retrospective, I shall be quite satisfied.

The Attorney-General—The proper way to meet that would be to propose the insertion of a clause making it non-retroactive, but I may say that I am not sure I would be prepared to support such a clause.

Mr. F. B. Johnson—Then I move the omission of section 7.

Mr. F. B. Ryrie—I second that.

The question was then put to the vote and the amendment lost by five to three, Mr. Price supporting Messrs. Ryrie and Johnson. The clause was then adopted.

Mr. F. B. Ryrie objected to clause 10, which provided that the Medical Board should consist of "any three registered practitioners" appointed by the Governor, as he considered the constitution of a board of three medical practitioners who were deriving pecuniary advantage from the operation of the Act would tend to prevent any other medical man from coming into the colony. The chief medical officers of the Army and Navy should constitute the Board. The advent of a new member of the medical profession was not hailed with delight by the other members of the profession. He knew that from long experience, and he thought it would be unsatisfactory to take the decision of three interested practitioners as to whether another man should come in or not.

The Chief Justice supported the clause, on the grounds that the duties of the Board would be merely ministerial, and that they would not have to enquire as to a man's qualifications, but simply to decide on documentary evidence whether he had complied with certain requirements.

The Attorney-General followed on the same side and also objected to the reflections cast by Mr. Ryrie upon the members of the medical profession in the supposition that they would be influenced by self-interest in their action on the Board.

Mr. F. B. Johnson strongly opposed the clause, as he considered it would be a most invidious position for members of the profession to occupy if they had to decide on the claims of new comers. Under clause 13, which provided for the granting of registration to persons other than those entitled under English Acts, or by virtue of registration in a British Colony, the Board would have to exercise its judgment and discretion in deciding on the sufficiency of the applicant's course of study, and would practically have to decide on the qualifications of the applicant, so that its action would not be merely ministerial.

Mr. F. B. Ryrie observed that certain doctors expressed the opinion that there ought to be a law on the Board.

Several objections were also raised to the term "practitioners" two or three members expressing the opinion that it would be better to appoint medical officers without private practice, and eventually the clause was altered to the effect that the Board should consist of any three duly qualified medical men of such other members, medical or otherwise, not exceeding two, as the Governor might appoint.

Mr. F. B. Ryrie objected to clause 14, which provided that the Colonial Secretary should strike off the register the name of any practitioner convicted of felony or misdemeanour or adjudged by the Medical Board to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect; as he was of opinion that such powers should not be given to the Medical Board.

Mr. F. B. Johnson objected to the Colonial Secretary having ministerial functions in the matter.

The Attorney-General pointed out that there was an appeal to the Governor in Council.

Mr. F. B. Johnson replied that it was one thing to have your name struck off the register and then appeal, and quite another matter to have an enquiry into your conduct before the striking off. The Governor in Council might not be willing to reverse the decision of the Medical Council, but he might not, if he had original jurisdiction in the matter, so to speak, take the same view as the Board in the first instance.

The Attorney-General admitted that the provision contained in the clause was a very strict one, but it was intended to give the Medical Board a supervision over the members of the profession.

Mr. F. B. Ryrie—We have got along for forty years without it, and I think we can get on for forty years more.

The Chief Justice—Because the thing has never happened it does not follow that it may not happen some day.

His Excellency—No; look at the number of medical men who have been hanged.

Mr. F. B. Johnson asked the Committee to consider the suit that might easily be done to a man's practice by the operation of this clause. The Board might adjudicate a man guilty of infamous conduct; his name was struck off the register, and his practice was ruined. He could appeal to the Governor in Council and the decision of the Board might be reversed, but the man's practice was ruled all the same.

The clause was eventually altered to the effect that if the Medical Board adjudged a practitioner to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect, they could report the same to the Colonial Secretary for the information of the Governor in Council, who might after further inquiry direct the name of such practitioner to be struck off.

In dealing with section 18, which made it penal for any unregistered person to take any title implying a qualification to practise medicine or surgery, and to practise for gain, Mr. F. B. Johnson said that for the reason he had already urged, and which he need not repeat, that registration as contemplated by the ordinance would furnish sufficient protection to the public—he begged to move, the omission of the words "or who practises for gain or professes to practise or publishes his name as practising medicine or surgery or receives any payment as practising medicine or surgery."

His Excellency wished to know if the words "or publishes his name as practising medicine or surgery" had been omitted.

The Attorney-General replied that this provision was somewhat in advance of the existing law, but it was better carried in the new Medical Act.

The Clerk—It has always been done, your Excellency; I have always sent it.

His Excellency—But call it the order of the day; not the agenda.

The Council then adjourned.

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Anadyr*, with the London mails of April 27th, arrived in harbour this forenoon. We take the following items from the *London and China Express*:

The medal for long service and good conduct has been conferred on Robert Precey, first-class writer, of the *Thalia*, and Jonathan Haines, chief bandmaster of the *Audacia*.

The Chinese corvette which got aground near Swinemunde, was got afloat again the same day without injury, and proceeded to Swinemunde, where she is preparing for sea.

The *Encounter*, Captain George Robinson, from the China station, arrived at Suez on the 24th inst., homeward bound. The *Lily*, a composite screw gun-vessel, Commander K. Evans, arrived at Malta from the China station on the 25th inst.

Captain Charles B. Thobald, R.N., who has been appointed to the command of *Satellite*, entered the navy in 1847, and was in command of the *Kestrel* gun-vessel on the China Station from November, 1873, to March 25, 1878, when he was promoted to the captain's list.

It has been definitely settled that Midshipman his Royal Highness Prince George of Wales will be appointed to the *Canada*, steel and iron corvette, which is to be commissioned at Portsmouth on the 1st of May by Captain F. Durrant, with the complement of two hundred and sixty-six officers and men.

The *North German Gazette* contradicts a recent newspaper statement that a state of war virtually prevailed at the Chinese port of Swatow, in consequence of what was alleged to be the persistently hostile attitude of the German war vessels. The semi-official organ points out, by reference to the official naval intelligence, that no German war vessel has been at Swatow since the end of January last.

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Intimations.

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

KAISAR-I-HIND CIGARETTES.

THESE CIGARETTES, which are made of blends of pure TURKISH TOBACCO and RICE PAPER, are now offered at the following Reduced Prices:

BUYERS OF QUANTITIES SHOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY.

10,000 @ 55 Cents per 100 Cigarettes packed in Handsome Crystallized Boxes.

5,000 @ 60 " per 100 "

5,000 @ 65 " per 100 "

100 @ 80 " per 100 "

10,000 @ 65 Cents per 100 Cigarettes packed in Handsome Crystallized Boxes.

5,000 @ 70 " per 100 "

5,000 @ 75 " per 100 "

100 @ 80 " per 100 "

TO STOREKEEPERS USUAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED ON THE ABOVE PRICES.

S. MEYERS,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1883.

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

10,000 @ 65 Cents per 100 Cigarettes packed in Handsome Crystallized Boxes.

5,000 @ 70 " per 100 "

5,000 @ 75 " per 100 "

100 @ 80 " per 100 "

TO STOREKEEPERS USUAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED ON THE ABOVE PRICES.

S. MEYERS,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1883.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE American Bark

## Commercial.

## THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.

We are very glad to learn that the May settlements were arranged far more satisfactorily than, under the unusual circumstances, could possibly have been anticipated. There were of course a few accounts which, to use a technical phrase, had to be placed in the "suspense" column; but nothing to create anything in the shape of a panic. To-day, business generally has been very quiet. Banks are rather firmer with buyers at from 180 to 181 per cent. premium; however, no shares have changed hands. Sales in Union Insurance scrip at 600 have been reported, and there are further buyers at the rate. Chinese Insurances, on the other hand, are hardly so firm, a number of shares being on the market at 215 without attracting purchasers. Docks have been negotiated at 55 per cent. premium for the end of June, but not to any great extent. Other quotations are merely of a nominal character.

## SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue 147 per cent. premium.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue 145 per cent. premium.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$600 per share, sales and buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,425 per share.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,500 per share, ex div.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$120 per share, buyers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 960 per share, buyers.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$115 per share, sellers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1,270 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$354 per share.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—54 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$43 per share, premium, buyers.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—122 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—5 per cent. prem. sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$184 per share, sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.  
Lunon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$67 per share.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$165 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1 per cent. prem. ex int.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 percent. prem. sales.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. .... 3/8  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/7  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/7  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/8  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/8  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/8  
Bank, sight ..... 3/8 @ 3/8  
ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 4.58.  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4.68.  
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. .... 222  
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. .... 223  
ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank, sight ..... 72  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 72

## OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA ..... per picul, \$530 (Allowance, Taels 112.)  
OLD MALWA ..... per picul, \$555 (Allowance, Taels 40.)  
NEW PATNA ..... per chest, \$610  
OLD PATNA (first choice) ..... per chest, \$592  
OLD PATNA (second choice) ..... per chest, \$592  
OLD PATNA (bottom) ..... per chest, \$597  
OLD PATNA (without choice) ..... per chest ..... 8590  
NEW BENARES (high touch) ..... per chest, \$570  
NEW BENARES (low touch) ..... per chest, \$565  
NEW PERSIAN ..... per picul, \$425 (Allowance, Taels 24.)  
OLD PERSIAN ..... per picul, \$375 (Allowance, Taels 8.)

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

## THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

	HONGKONG	AMUR	SHANGHAI	MANILA
BAROMETER,	1010.50	1010.50	1010.50	1010.50
HERMONE,	1010.50	1010.50	1010.50	1010.50
TERC, A.	1010.50	1010.50	1010.50	1010.50
	1010.50	1010.50	1010.50	1010.50
Barometer	1010.50	1010.50	1010.50	1010.50
Thermometer attached	70	70	70	70
Direction of Wind	W	W	W	W
Force	1	1	1	1
Dry Thermometer	70	70	70	70
Wet Thermometer	70	70	70	70
Barometer	bc	bc	bc	bc
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundreds.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens kept in the open air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind is registered in every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., etc.—Force of Wind: 1 = calm; 2 = light breeze; 3 to 4 = moderate; 5 to 7 = fresh; 8 to 9 = strong; 10 to 12 = violent.—State of Weather: 1. Clear blue sky. 2. Cloudy. 3. Drizzling. 4. Rain. 5. Foggy. 6. Hail. 7. Lightning. 8. Misty. 9. Overcast. 10. Pouring shower. 11. Squally. 12. Rainy. 13. Snow. 14. Thunder. 15. Hail. 16. Hailstones. 17. Visibility. 18. Sleet. 19. Clouds. The letters are repeated to indicate any changes over the mean energy of their description. Rain.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered, from 1 to 24, the quantity of rain fallen indicated in inches and hundredths.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 268, Rebeck, 31st May.—Halphen, and Hollow 29th May, General—C. M. S. N. Co.  
ANNA BERTHA, German bark, Gruse, 31st May, Newchwang 5th May, Beans—Siemens & Co.  
ANTON GUNTHER, German bark, 441, F. Steinbruege, 31st May, Tourn 24th May, Coal—Melchers & Co.  
NINOP, British steamer, 761, Cass, 1st June, Canton 31st May, General—Siemens & Co.  
FOKIAN, British steamer, 509, J. C. Abbott, 1st June—Tamsui 27th June, Amoy 28th, Tai-wanfu 30th, and Swatow 31st, Sugar—D. Lapraik & Co.  
KWANTUNG, British steamer, 674, M. Young, 1st June—Foochow 29th May, Amoy 30th, and Swatow 31st, General—D. Lapraik & Co.  
ANADYR, French steamer, 4,000, de la Marcell, 1st June—Marseille 29th April, Naples 31st, Port Said 5th May, Suez 7th, Aden 12th, Colombo 16th, Singapore 26th, and Saigon 29th, Main and General—Messager Maritimes.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

THALES, British steamer, for Kudat, &c.  
DECIMA, German steamer, for Hiogo.  
DECIMA, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
ANTONETTE, British bark, for Portland, Oregon.  
ENNY, Spanish steamer, for Manila.

## DEPARTURES.

MAY 31, ROSE MADIE, Italian bark, for Rangoon.  
JUN 1, C. THALES, British str., for Nagasaki.  
JUN 1, VESPERINA, British steamer, for Saigon.  
JUN 1, THALES, British steamer, for Kudat and Sandakan.  
JUN 1, DECIMA, German steamer, for Hiogo.  
JUN 1, PEKING, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
JUN 1, ATHOL, British steamer, for Straits Settlements.  
JUN 1, SALTER, French steamer, for Hoitow and Haiphong.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Anton Guntner, from Tournon.—10 Chinese.  
Per Fokien, str., from Tamsui, &c.—57 Chinese.  
Per Kwantung, str., from Foochow, &c.—  
Messrs. Toong Wing Shan, Shu Sung Kai, Sit Wing Cook, and 85 Chinese.  
Per Anadyr, str., from Marseilles.—Colonel Parnell and Mr. Arcoll, for Hongkong. From Aden.—Mrs. Coello dos Santos and daughter. From Singapore.—6 Chinese. From Saigon.—37 Chinese. From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Winn, Henderson, da Silva, Jardin, Ting Toh, Mirabel, Reinsdorf, Men, and Miss Corti.

## REPORTS.

The British steamship *Fokien* reports left Tamsui on the 27th instant, Amoy on the 28th, Tai-wanfu on the 30th, and Swatow on the 31st. Had light winds and fine weather throughout. In Swatow the steamships *Kong Beng*, *Mongku*, *St. Leonora*, *Hiogo*, and *Co.* passed the steamship *C. T. Hook*, bound North, and brig *Erie* off Damstadt, steering South.

The British steamship *Kwantung* reports left Foochow on the 29th ultimo, Amoy on the 30th, and Swatow on the 31st. From Foochow to Amoy had moderate Northerly breeze and cloudy weather. From Amoy to Swatow had light variable airs and fine weather. From Swatow to Hongkong had moderate S.W. and W. breeze and fine weather. In Foochow the steamships *Bowen*, *Glenartney*, *Ashford*, *Killarney*, *Brentshire*, *Glengarry*, *Catterline*, and *Rosslyn*. In Amoy the steamships *Too-nan* and *China*. In Swatow the steamships *Lusitania*, *Kong Beng*, *Mongku*, *Hiogo*, *Wenchow*, *Tamsui*, and *Douglas*.

## Post Office.

## A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Saigon.—Per *Benary*, to-day, the 1st instant, at 5 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Namo*, to-morrow, and the instant, at 5 P.M.

For Yokohama.—Per *Niugdo*, on Sunday, the 3rd instant, at 9 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Potong*, on Sunday, the 3rd instant, at 9 A.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Emeralda*, on Monday, the 4th instant, at 4:30 P.M.

For Swatow, Singapore, and Bangkok.—Per *Piava Chula Chao Kao*, Tuesday, the 5th instant, at 4:30 P.M.

For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Kathgar*, on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 11:30 A.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the Hongkong Directory and Hong Kong for 1883, which supersedes all previous editions.

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "OCEANIC" will be despatched to-morrow, the 1st instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom, and Europe via *Bristol*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no Mails for the Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "AMAZONE" will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom, and Europe, via *Naples*; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no Mails for the Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

## MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet "MIRAZORE" will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom, and Europe, via *Bristol*; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no Mails for the Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

No responsibility can be accepted in this Department for erroneous replies to verbal enquiries, or to notes addressed to subordinate officers. The shroffs told off to sell Stamps should especially not be regarded as able to give correct information. The Postal Guide alone is the Standard on all points on which such information day be required.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

## STEAMERS.

EGOR, British steamer, 749, Thomas, 26th May.—Salon 20th May, General—Tung Kee & Co.  
ANNAM, Annamite steamer, 317, Yuen Mai Tung, 12th May—Kwong-nan 4th May, General—Order.  
MARIA MAGDALENA, German bark, 583, E. Heymann, 14th May—Hamburg 19th December, General—Meyer & Co.  
MARIE, French bark, 466, Weinwolfs, 20th May—Cardiff 17th February, Coal—Messager Maritimes.  
MARIE ALFRED, French bark, 308, G. C. Bigner, 14th May—Singapore 8th April, Timber—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.  
MC LAURAN, American ship, 1,330, J. H. Little, 17th May—Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st March, Coal—Ed. Schellhas & Co.  
MERCURY, American ship, 1,156, Fanno, 4th March—Singapore 1st February, Timber—Russell & Co.  
PRINCE, British steamer, 222, D. A. Remenete, 30th May—Manila 27th May, General—Remedies & Co.  
EMU, Spanish steamer, 222, D. A. Remenete, 30th May—Manila 27th May, General—Remedies & Co.  
KING TUNG, British steamer, 674, M. Young, 1st June—Foochow 29th May, Amoy 30th, and Swatow 31st, Sugar—D. Lapraik & Co.  
EMU, Spanish steamer, 222, D. A. Remenete, 30th May—Manila 27th May, General—Remedies & Co.  
FAME, British steamer, 117, Stopani (tug plowing) Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

## CARGOES.

GOAVERY, French steamer, 815, Du Temple, 27th May—Yokohama 20th May, General—Messager Maritimes.

## MATERIALS.

GLENROY, British steamer, 1,411, W. J. Geake, 10th May—Saigon 8th May, Rice and Paddy—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## MATERIALS.

MIRAMAR, British steamer, 1,890, J. D. Duggan, 31st May—Hoitow 27th May, Rice—Russell & Co.

## MATERIALS.

PRINCE, British steamer, 222, D. A. Remenete, 30th May—Manila 27th May, General—Remedies & Co.

## MATERIALS.

MORNIN STAR, British steamer, 258, James Jones, 22nd May—Fremantle, W.A., 21st March, Coal—Sandalwood—Siemens & Co.

## MATERIALS.

N. THAYER, American bark, 855, Crosby, 1st April—Newcastle 18th March, Coal—Ed. Schellhas & Co.

## MATERIALS.

MERCURY, American ship, 1,156, Fanno, 4th March—Singapore 1st February, Timber—Russell & Co.

## MATERIALS.

PRINCE, British steamer, 222, D. A. Remenete, 30th May—Manila 27th May, General—Remedies & Co.

## MATERIALS.

RESOLUTE, American ship, 1,640, Sackell, 22nd May—Newcastle 24th March, Coal—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

## MATERIALS.

ROBERT PORTER, American bark, 840, D. C. Nichols, 8th April—Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st March, Coal—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

## MATERIALS.

SACRAMENTO, American ship, 1,347, J. C. Entwistle, 26th January, Coals—Russell & Co.

## MATERIALS.

OCEANIC, British str., 3,808, H. Davison, 26th May—San Francisco 24th April, and Yokohama 19th May, Mails and General—O. & O. S. S. Co.—Cosmopolitan Dock.

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